

## CHAPMAN SHAKES ROOSEVELT'S HAND

Police Board Commends Him  
for Raiding the See-  
ley Dinner.

THE VOTE IS UNANIMOUS.

Colonel Grant Says a Man Can't  
Use His Castle for Im-  
moral Purposes.

JAMES WELCOMES A NEW TRIAL.

Says His Clients, the Seeleys, Will Get  
Justice from the Court of Gen-  
eral Sessions, and Will  
Not Be Prejudged.

Captain Chapman has been exonerated  
on the charge of raiding the Seeley dinner  
at Sherry's, on December 19, and late yester-  
day afternoon, when he entered the of-  
fice of the president of the Police Board,  
he received the genuine pump-handle  
handshake, which from Theodore Roose-

velt further said that he commended pub-  
licly for what he did, and that you give  
him a brave man, that praise we think is  
due him."

Colonel Edward C. James, nominally at-  
torney for Chief of Police Conlin, in reality  
representative of the Seeleys, submitted  
a much larger brief than that of the  
defense. He started off with a complaint  
because he had not been allowed to sum  
up the case in public, saying the evidence  
had been misrepresented in the newspapers.  
He also complained because on January 10,  
after meeting of the full Board, it had been  
published that the Commissioners were in  
"favor of dismissing the charges as soon  
as the briefs were in." Such were the  
case, he expected scant attention to  
anything he might submit.

He contended that the provisions of the  
Consolidation act did not change or sub-  
vert the common law and give the police  
the right to enter private places, or pub-  
lic places given up to private use.

When Raids May Be Made.

It is only where the crime charged is a  
felony that the arrest may be made upon  
information, without warrant. The informa-  
tion on which Captain Chapman acted was  
not in writing, and was not sworn to, and  
was not given by a person who was known  
to him. It was the hearsay statement of a  
stranger that certain rooms at No. 404  
Fifth avenue were to be used that night  
by a private party for obscene amusements.  
"Now," said Colonel James, "where did  
Captain Chapman get the right to dispen-  
se with the usual complaint and the written  
authorization from the Chief of Police, re-  
quired by section 255 of the Consolidation  
Act, and to forcibly enter Mr. Sherry's  
house and intrude himself and his ward man  
into the private rooms of his guests?"

"As to Captain Chapman's conduct, after  
he entered, in forcing his way into the  
dressing room and berating and insulting  
the defenseless women he found there until  
one of them was in tears, and then apolo-  
gizing to Mr. Seeley and his guests at the  
dining table, and after seeing one dance  
and looking over Miss Remond as 'Bobby,'  
with her signs, expressing his approval  
and his regret that he could not remain  
to enjoy the rest of the entertainment, and

## BEATEN ALL THE WAY FROM CHINA.

Tale of Cruelty Told by  
Sailors on an Amer-  
ican Ship.

BLOWS THEIR DAILY LOT.

Attacked with Belaying Pins, and  
Kicked in the Head for  
Small Cause.

CREW DESERTS ON ARRIVAL.

Fourteen Seamen of the American  
Clipper Ship Josephus Now Seek  
to Lay Their Grievances Before  
the Federal Authorities.

Fourteen men who comprise the crew of  
the American clipper Josephus, now tied  
up at the foot of Jefferson street, East  
River, say they were beaten all the way  
from Hong Kong to the Statue of Liberty,  
and that they were 118 days making the  
passage. On the arrival of the ship last

He stood on a slender trestle, and had  
to clutch it with both hands. When this  
diversion failed on Second Mate Cary, he  
ran down to the deck, and he and the cap-  
tain had a very enjoyable laugh over the  
occurrence.

Overwork as Well as Beatings.

In addition to being kicked and beaten  
most of the time, the men were kept at  
work night and day. The fewest hours  
they got was eighteen out of twenty-four,  
and they say the captain had full knowl-  
edge of this, as well as the other hard-  
ships imposed.

August Wollander got his last medicine  
off Cape Hatteras. He was told to pick  
up a piece of lumber, and took the wrong  
piece. First Mate Patton thereby saw a  
chance to repeat the punishment of the  
first day. He broke a jaw-bone plank over  
Wollander's head. The man didn't then  
fully recovered from the first application.  
This time he fears his injuries are perma-  
nent. He has constant pain in his head,  
and has almost lost his hearing.

The crew say they went on Monday, the  
first week day after their arrival, to some  
Deputy United States Marshal in room No.  
48, of the Federal building. He referred  
them to a clerk, who contacted himself  
by cautioning them not to tell their story  
to the newspapers. He did not promise  
them the slightest satisfaction.

The crew was paid off on Tuesday, and  
the men say the mates, fearing arrest, have  
disappeared. Such is the story told by the  
seamen of the American clipper Josephus  
of their trip from Hong Kong.

TO UNLOAD THE BROOKLYN

Nearly One Thousand Tons Will Be Taken  
Out of the Big Cruiser—Ice Still  
Prevents Moving.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 3.—The ice in the  
Delaware was so thick today that no at-  
tempt was made to move the cruiser Brook-  
lyn, which is lying off Marcus Hook with  
a big hole stove in her bottom. There

## FROM FIRST CABIN TO IMMIGRANT PEN

Pretty Actress Taken to Ellis  
Island from the Ken-  
sington.

AWAITS ONE SHE LOVES.

Says She Came Here to Wed  
Franz Bittner, Whom She  
Met in Munich.

HAS MONEY AND DIAMONDS.

But Still She Will Be Deported Unless  
the One She Longs to Meet  
Claims Her for His  
Bride.

The unusual spectacle of a first cabin  
transatlantic passenger being taken in  
charge by immigration officers was wit-  
nessed clearly within their province.  
The steamship Kensington yesterday morning.  
To lend an additional interest to the scene,  
the passenger thus rudely torn from her

be awaiting me, a man with brass buttons  
touched me on the shoulder and said: 'Ach,  
Frau, but you cannot tard.' 'Mine  
Gott,' I said, and why not?

"But he only shook his head and said  
that I must ask the matron. And so here  
I am, and they tell me the horrid things,  
that I must return to Antwerp unless  
Franz comes over here to this place and  
marries me; they tell that to me, Julie Wit-  
thofner, who has danced and sung before the  
Prince Regent of Bavaria and many of the  
Dukes of Austria. But I tell them that  
my Franz will come, and so I dry my  
eyes."

The immigration authorities are not so  
certain of this, however. No one in Hobo-  
ken, so far as could be learned yester-  
day, had ever heard of Franz Bittner,  
while his identity could not be learned at  
the banking house of Henry Blochhoff. It  
looks as if Julie would have to go back,  
if this be so the American vaudeville stage  
will lose what might have become a  
valuable ornament, and Franz will cer-  
tainly lose a beautiful bride.

CAT SAVED TENANTS.

Animal Was Disturbed by Smoke in the  
Hermione Apartment House and Her Vocal  
Protest Alarmed the Occupants.

The frightened cries of a cat saved over  
one hundred persons from possible death  
by fire in the Hermione apartment house,  
at One Hundred and Sixteenth street and  
Park avenue, early yesterday morning.  
The fire was discovered by W. P. Daven-  
port, who occupies the ground floor  
apartment. Mr. Davenport is a newspaper  
man, and returned to his home shortly  
before 4 o'clock Wednesday morning.  
When he entered the house he noticed a  
cat, which belonged to a neighbor, setting  
near the elevator shaft. He paid no at-  
tention to the animal, but entered his  
apartment and went to bed. About half

## "ALL VAUDEVILLE SHOWS IMMORAL."

Mayor Strong Denounced  
Them at a Public Hear-  
ing in His Office.

POLICE INSPECTED THEM!

The Commissioners Reported That  
Not One Was Moral and  
Proper in Its Tone.

FOUR LICENSES WITHHELD.

Three Concert Halls Have Been Closed,  
and the Mayor Has Doubts About  
Sinnott's Roof Garden in  
Columbus Avenue.

Mayor Strong gave it as his opinion, at  
a public hearing yesterday, that concert  
and music halls tended to immorality.  
The hearing was in behalf of Thomas P.  
Sinnott, who asked for a concert license  
for his roof garden at One Hundred and



## MEN WHO ARE IMPLICATED IN THE CONFESSIONS OF PROFESSIONAL FIREBUGS AS PARTNERS IN CRIME.

THREE of them are in Raymond Street Jail awaiting trial, two are at liberty on bond against the same charge is pending, and Adolph Hirschkopf, convicted firebug, with forty-seven years to serve on his sentence, is in Raymond Street Jail, treating with the prosecuting officers. He was the head of the second gang of firebugs which worked in New York and Brooklyn. He got his experience in the Isaacs, gang, and made more money blackmailing the Zuker gang than he ever made setting fire to houses. Adolph Steinberg has pleaded guilty and confessed to complicity in the firing of No. 146 Snedeker avenue, Brooklyn, on November 18, 1894. His confession caused the indictment of Furrin, who is a poor coat maker. His daughter, Rebecca, who is not yet seventeen years old, is a "feller" in the shop where he was employed, and earns about \$6 per week by working twelve hours each day. She is very pretty. Her tears and beauty so moved District-Attorney Backus that he secured the assignment of former District-Attorney John F. Clark to defend Furrin.

Former District-Attorney, W. J. Ridgway, who was Mr. Clark's chief, is counsel for George W. Holt, who is accused, with Henry E. Vaughn of conspiring with the firebugs in the adjustment of a fire in South Brooklyn. Holt and Vaughn represented the insurance company, and are under indictment for assisting the firebugs after the fire. Mr. Holt is a prominent citizen of Brooklyn, and Charles Pratt, the Brooklyn representative of the Standard Oil Company, is on his bond. Leopold Lederer, of No. 52 East Broadway, New York, and Louis Washauer, of No. 405 Grand street, New York, are under indictment for fires in Brooklyn, and are implicated in Steinberg's and Schoenholz's confessions. Holt will probably be the first to be put on trial. Lederer and Washauer will follow.

veit means, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Chief Conlin's charges were acted on at the close of the regular session of the Board. The briefs of the lawyers had been in for several days, and had been digested by all the Commissioners. Colonel Grant, the trial Commissioner, did not arrive till the session was about over. At 12:45 P. M. he came in with the records and said he was ready to proceed. "We have all made up our minds," he said, "and I move that the charge against Captain Chapman of unlawfully entering Sherry's be dismissed."

Before action was taken Colonel James's brief was informally discussed. Mr. Roosevelt said there were a few points raised in which he thought Chapman might have exercised a little more discretion, but they were trivial as compared with the points in his favor.

Commissioner Andrews wanted to know if a house was a man's "castle." Commissioner Grant said if a man used his castle for immoral purposes, the police ought to interfere. "That is not very good law," said Commissioner Parker, "but it is very good sentiment in this case."

Roosevelt Didn't Blame the Girl.  
President Roosevelt said he regretted that Chapman had exchanged photographs with one of the girls, yet didn't blame the girl, as he would like one of Chapman's photographs himself. "He acted generally with rare discretion in this matter, and I am proud of him," said the president.

The vote was then taken on Commissioner Grant's motion to acquit on the charges and was carried unanimously. Chapman's counsel, young Lawyer Hart, was congratulated by all hands, and left for the West Thirtieth Street Police Station to notify his client.

The brief of William F. S. Hart, attorney for Captain Chapman, quotes section 282 of the Consolidation act, making it the duty of a police officer to inspect all places having exercise licenses and public houses, to suppress all unlawful or disorderly conduct, and, without a warrant, to arrest all persons guilty of violating the law. This was the answer to the charges.

After saying that in the Seeley affair the law had been trampled on—"danced on," as the lawyers put it—he said:

"Every word of the evidence cries aloud in praise of Captain Chapman, and tells you that he did what was exactly right and proper in the way he did it, and what he did. If he had not done that which he did do, he would have failed in the performance of his sworn duty. All honor to Captain Chapman, all praise to him."

Bravery and Nerve.

"How many would have had the bravery, the nerve, the temerity, or the hardihood to go to a place such as Sherry's, the resort of the richest and most influential people of the city? When Captain Chapman went there he was well aware of all this, for he had known the proprietor of the place, Mr. Sherry, for fifteen years."

"We ask that the charges against Captain Chapman be publicly dismissed, and

after confessing his mistake to Mr. Sherry it is unnecessary for me to say anything. The facts speak for themselves."

The facts speak for themselves. In this case can be justified, then every church fair or festival, where articles are sold on Sunday, or held at the Waldorf, Savoy, Manhattan, or any other place where there is a license law license, may be raided by the police for alleged violation of the lottery laws, every private dinner party, followed by cards or other games of chance, may be raided by the police for alleged violation of the gaming laws; every ball, concert or opera, to which women go in fashionable evening attire, may be raided by the police for alleged violation of the law against the exposure of the person.

"Not because the Excise law is violated; not because the parties are guilty of breaking any laws, except upon some strained and stupid interpretation, but because some person, known or unknown to the police captain, has stepped into the police station and told him a lurid tale of imagined misdemeanor going on at the place indicated."

"According to this new interpretation of the law, even the motive of the informant would not be asked. It would be of no consequence whether the story was inspired by malice or business rivalry or curiosity, or whether the informant was a lady and gentlemen attending the fair, dinner or ball. All that will be necessary will be the story of the unknown tale-bearer."

"If matters go that a police captain discovers something sensational, improper or even criminal. The right to enter without warrant is not to be determined by the chance result of the private social gatherings of our citizens cannot be made the target for policemen's mistakes."

Colonel James quoted Lord Chatham, who said: "The worst man may, in his cottage, bid defiance to all the force of the crown. It may be trait; its roof may shelter a man who may blow the British standard into the air; but the crown may enter; the rain may enter; but the King of England cannot enter. All his forces dare not cross the threshold of the humble peasant."

"Fortunately," said Colonel James, referring to the indictments lately found by the Grand Jury, "the gentlemen accused in the case have not been given an opportunity to establish their innocence before a court and jury, where some regard will be paid to the rules of evidence and the administration of justice."

"But, so far as the charges made by Chief Conlin against Captain Chapman are concerned, I am not sure whether the accused men are innocent or guilty of the matters alleged. Their guilt of some misdemeanor can no more justify his raid than the discovery and punishment of all their festive antics or social peccadilloes can be of good. The question is, will you rebuke or continue to give the officer who broke the law or will you approve and commend him?"

DEMURRER IN SEELEY CASE.

Lawyer Elkus Files One Saying That the Indictment Was Not Properly Found.

A demurrer to the indictment found against Herbert B. Seeley, Theodore Rich and James Phillips because of the famous Seeley dinner at Sherry's on December 19, was filed yesterday by Lawyer Elkus with Assistant District-Attorney Battle. The demurrer was brief and merely set forth that the indictment was not found in conformity with the provisions of the Consolidation Act.

Mr. Battle said yesterday that the date for arguing the demurrer would be set after he had consulted Colonel James, who has been retained as counsel for the indicted principals in the Seeley dinner.

Saturday the whole fourteen men went over the bow with their bags, and are now making the sailors' boarding-houses ring with their complaints.

Stories of cruelty are not told by sailors as often as they were before sail power so completely gave way to steam. With the change in propulsion came a change for the better for the men. Every man of the Josephus's crew tells the same story. Four of the men were found last night at No. 181 Cherry street. They were Albert Holmberg, a young Swede; Eber Anderson, Nils Jonassen and a Chilean sailor who could not speak a word of English. Holmberg acted as spokesman.

He said the Josephus, Captain Gilkey in command, with Patton and Cary as first and second mates, left Hong Kong on the 1st of October. Not for five days did they get an idea of what was in store for them. Then, when they were rolling up a sail on deck, the clipper shipped a sea and wet it.

That angered First Mate Patton. He opened proceedings by grabbing a pine board an inch and a half thick and split it over the head of a seaman named August Wollander. The man fell like a log, lay insensible for some minutes, and when he finally pulled himself together his head was nearly twice its usual size, and he was drenched with blood. The captain, say the men, took no part in the attack, but stood by and laughed at it.

Officers Took No Chances.

After the fifth day out there never was a minutes when the men considered themselves safe from attack. To make the thing safe for themselves, Mates Patton and Cary searched the men and took away their sheath knives. Two of the sailors hid their knives where they could not be found, and the mates took care not to interfere with them. They were the only ones who escaped with whole skins.

Beatings or no beating, and though some of the men were always so weak they could hardly stand, they were forced by the lash to attend to their tasks. Once in the China seas the clipper, they say, was struck by a squall, and all hands were ordered up to shorten sail. They took in everything and finally the main sheets were let go, and the men caught hold of the main buntlines. These became jammed, which irritated Patton. He seized a belaying pin and began smashing about him for all he could. Most of the men dropped and ran, but some could not get out of the way.

Eber Anderson was struck by a terrible blow in the chest, from which he is yet suffering. Albert Holmberg was hit on the spinal cord, and lay insensible for some minutes. Both men say they were permanently injured by the brutal treatment they received that day.

A few days later, off the Cape of Good Hope, the captain ordered the setting of the main topsail. Frank Conway, who lives in Brooklyn, and another young fellow went along to cast off the stops. Conway did not move fast enough to please the captain, and he was ordered to get down and dig, crawled out on the upper topsail yard and repeatedly kicked Conway in the face. The mate wore heavy shoes, and every kick could be heard on deck.

Conway was in great danger of falling.

was great activity on board the big cruiser all day. Captain Sargent was in command of the unloading of the ship, and there is no man in Philadelphia who understands the work better than he does. Captain Cook, the commander, was very well pleased when Captain Sargent arrived on board, and they had a long talk together waiting the arrival of the barges, which had been sent down from Philadelphia in tow of two tugs. A gale blew from the northeast all morning, driving the ice into the Pennsylvania shore, but leaving a clear channel in the river.

A diver to-day made the descent to ascertain the extent of the damage to the bottom of the cruiser and reported that the cruiser two feet nearly 3,000 tons of ammunition, and, if necessary, the stores will also be unloaded. In order to lighten the cruiser, the stores of coal, which have been taken from the cruiser, about 500 tons of ammunition, and, if necessary, the stores will also be unloaded. In order to lighten the cruiser, the stores of coal, which have been taken from the cruiser, about 500 tons of ammunition, and, if necessary, the stores will also be unloaded.

Up to this evening about 150 tons of coal had been unloaded, and Captain Sargent says that about 500 tons of coal will be taken from the cruiser, about 500 tons of ammunition, and, if necessary, the stores will also be unloaded. In order to lighten the cruiser, the stores of coal, which have been taken from the cruiser, about 500 tons of ammunition, and, if necessary, the stores will also be unloaded.

Captain George L. Chambers has carefully gone over the course pursued on the trip, and no doubt his testimony before the court of inquiry will be important from the point of view of an expert. It is hoped that by Friday the cruiser will be relieved of her superfluous weight and be able to proceed to League Island, where she will go into dry dock and have her bottom repaired.

NOT TO ARREST "SWINE."

The Men, So Termed by Roosevelt, Who Spit in Cars Are to Be Educated by Conductors.

The "human swine," as Commissioner Roosevelt terms them, meaning those who are in the habit of spitting in street cars, are not yet to be arrested for this violation of the law of the Health Department. It has been decided by the Health Board to have the people first educated to a standard of decorum in this respect.

The plan is to have conductors and conductors on both elevated and surface roads, when they observe a man spitting on the floor, to notify him that it is against the law. Inspectors will be sent out, and should a conductor fail to so notify an offending passenger the inspector is to report the man to the superintendent of the road in order that he may be disciplined.

President Charles G. Wilson, of the Health Board, said yesterday: "We do not think it proper to at once begin the arrest of these men. This law, but expect by the foregoing plan of education to have the people realize the necessity for their compliance with this provision on the part of the Health Board. We will use more stringent measures later if necessary."

Fischer Sues for His Salary.

L. Harry Fischer is suing Sanchez & Hays, cigar dealers, for about \$2,000 back salary. Fischer ran for the Assembly on the Republican ticket last fall in the Second District, and was defeated. Just after election he was discharged from the employ of the defendant company. He claims that as he was employed under a year's contract for \$2,300, and that the company is compelled to pay him for the full year.

luxurious surroundings and east among the humble and often squalid immigrants of Ellis Island, was a beautiful young woman of twenty-one years. The captain of the Kensington, when he saw his passenger taken away, was both surprised and indignant, but he was powerless to aid the weeping girl for the immigration officers were acting clearly within their province.

Deputy Commissioner of Immigration McSweeney didn't care to tell very much about his prisoner. He said her name was Fraulien Julie Witthofner, and that she was a chanteuse eccentric, who was known in three capitals of Europe—Vienna, Berlin and Paris—as a clever vaudeville artist. He further said he had ordered her detention on information furnished him by cable from Antwerp, and there was a good and sufficient reason why she should be detained, despite the fact that she had several hundred dollars, some diamonds and a very plentiful and costly wardrobe in her possession.

It was Julie herself who later told her story amid an inundation of tears and many a long, pathetic sigh. Even the red eyelids and the red nose, caused by weeping, could not disguise the fact that she was a winsome girl. She is tall, with soft, blond hair and eyes the color of the rare old blinched china one sometimes sees in a New England farmhouse.

Her First Love.

"I am a Viennese," she said, "and I have been an actress for over four years. I have met many men, but I never loved until six months ago, when in Munich, where I was then playing an engagement; I became acquainted with Franz Bittner. He was an American; that is, he had lived in this country for a good many years, and ah, he was handsome and so gallant. He was not like our men of Vienna, slow and pudgy and afraid to make love."

"He was gay and dashing, and in less than a week I loved him with all the ardor of a woman who had never loved before. We became sweethearts and talked of the hour and day when I would leave the stage and live in a beautiful home in this great land, my whole life to be dedicated to the happiness of my noble husband. And then, finally, Franz had to leave me. The parting was in Dresden, where my love had followed me, but with the parting came the sweet assurance that I would shortly join him at his home in Hoboken."

"Franz wrote me often and told me he had purchased a saloon in Hoboken. Five weeks ago I wrote him that in justice to me he ought to redeem his promise to make me his wife. He replied, telling me to write him in care of Henry Blochhoff, the banker, in the Staats Zeitung building. I did so, telling him that I would sail for America from Antwerp, on the Kensington, and would probably reach New York soon after February 1."

Sang for Passengers and Crew.

"I had a delightful voyage over on the Kensington. I was the only unmarried woman on board. I sat at the captain's table and at night I sang to the sailors and the passengers little Austrian and Hungarian love songs, for my heart was light with the joy of love. And then, ah, this morning, when I saw the towers of the city where my Franz lives and where he must

an hour later he was awakened by the loud cries of the inmates in the hall, as on opening the door found a volume of smoke coming up the air shaft. Aunimung back to his rooms, Mr. Davenport awoke his wife and Miss McNeice, who was visiting them, and hurried them in a half-dressed condition into the street. Only when the party had got safely out did they remember that baby Mary and her nurse had been left inside the burning building.

"Fire, fire!" Mr. Davenport dashed back into the house, but was met at the door by the nurses with the child in her arms. In the meantime the tenants on the upper floors of the house had taken alarm.

BOY FIREBUG ON TRIAL.

Young Schepp, Who Confessed His Guilt, Faces a Jury and His Father Will Later.

Tow-headed Henry Schepp, Jr., the boy necessary, was placed on trial for arson in the first degree yesterday before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. His father, who was indicted with him, pleaded not guilty, but the son confessed. The elder Schepp will be tried just as soon as the case against his boy is finished.

The youngster told the District-Attorney that on December 10 he went to the stable of H. J. Rohman, at No. 319 East Fifty-third street, and set fire to a bundle of hay in the loft, in obedience to his father's orders. These orders were given because the father had a horse and wagon there, and he wished to collect the insurance on them.

Assistant District-Attorney Vernon M. Davis, who has been so successful in convicting members of the incendiary colony, was the prosecutor. Lawyer A. C. Berkin defended the boy, who he will attempt to prove was out of his mind when he committed the crime.

Court was adjourned until this morning, when it is expected that the little fellow will tell his story on the witness stand.

LEVY HAS PLEADED GUILTY.

Man Who Was Arrested While Running from 36 3d Street May Receive 5-Year Sentence.

Henry Levy pleaded guilty to arson in the third degree yesterday before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, and was remanded until Monday for sentence. Levy was arrested on the evening of January 13 while running away from his factory, at No. 36 West Third street, just as the fire broke out. The whiskers of the incendiary were shined apparently by the premature flash of the benzine-soaked rags with which the floor was strewn. There was an insurance of \$5,000 on Levy's stock of hats and caps.

Levy, it is understood, will receive a five-year sentence instead of seven years, the full penalty, as he pleaded guilty and resigned and saved the county the expense of a trial.

To Force Railroads to Heat Cars.

Albany, Feb. 3.—Among the bills introduced in the Assembly to-day was one by Mr. Leonard, providing that street surface and elevated railroads shall properly heat and light its cars and tracks, and that if they fail to do so, they shall be liable to a fine of \$100 for each violation. The bill also provides that if any more residents may make a complaint to the Mayor on violations of this act, and, after a proper hearing, a demand shall be made for better service.

First street and Columbus avenue. Reva, John Balcom Shaw and E. P. Bradley, with a large delegation of property owners behind them, have for a year opposed the granting of a license. Lawyer "Abner" Gruber appeared for Sinnott. Some of the arguments against the One Hundred and First street place, which Rev. Dr. Shaw used last Fall when he accused Mayor Strong of bad faith by issuing a three months' probationary permit to Sinnott, were repeated yesterday.

The Police Commissioners say the tendency of all these vaudeville shows now running is distinctly immoral. If the police had found one show that was moral and proper in tone and character I might be inclined to look with favor upon this application. Mayor Strong at a public hearing yesterday.

Mr. Gruber told His Honor that a few evenings ago, when he was in a concert hall, he saw a number of the Mayor's political and social intimates in the place, and they all seemed to enjoy the performance.

The Mayor then made some remarks which argued badly for Mr. Sinnott. "At my request the police have recently submitted special reports on the general character of performances given in the concert halls of the city. In every instance they have been very unfavorable."

"The Police Commissioners say the tendency of all the so-called vaudeville shows now running is distinctly immoral. If the police had found one show that was moral and proper in tone and character, I might be inclined to look with favor upon this application."

"I don't think I should be doing my duty, as Mayor of the city, sitting here as the representative of the whole people, I want to know whether anything which might tend to the spread of immorality. As a result of the police investigations I have suspended three concert halls, and I have before me now application for four renewals about which I have grave doubts. I am not opposed to good, morally healthful, public amusements, I am opposed to concert halls that are degrading."

"I have heard nothing reflecting upon Mr. Sinnott's character, still I am satisfied that the residents of the upper West Side do not want a concert hall in their midst. I might consider a license for instrumental music only; I do not see any way clear to granting a concert hall permit."

TO PUNISH THE PREACHER

Dr. Potter Didn't Appear in Court, and Lawyer Ingalls Will Ask That He Be Severely Dealt With.

The Rev. Daniel C. Potter, of the Baptist Tabernacle Church, may have to go to jail. He was ordered to appear in the City Court, before Justice Fitzsimons, to be examined yesterday in supplementary proceedings on a judgment obtained against him by the London, Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company for \$100, but he did not appear.

R. K. Ingalls, counsel for the company, will apply to-day for an order to have the inhibitor punished for contempt of court.